THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Cluskey.) MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1868. (Volume Ten—Number

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, 13 Avalanche Building, 21 Jefferson street.

Allen & Co., W. M., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264½ Front and 6 Jefferson streets.

Allison Brothers, hardware, 223 Main street.

Bonner & Co., J. D., cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Bostwick, Hesseltz & Co., rectifiers, 10 Adams street.

Brock, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bielocki & Co., booksellers and stationers, 313 Main street.

Buckly, P., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes 241 Main street.

Bostick & Co., James T., commission agents, 14 Jefferson street.

Cameron & Co., J. H., Finley Charm Dasher, 351 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., C. F., booksellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. H., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 312 second street.

Cooperthwait, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 270½ Main street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 20 Main street.

Craig & Co., R. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cubbins, Gunn & Cooper, planing mill and lumber yard, 10, 12, and 14 Washington street.

Connell & Eakin, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Market street.

Cash, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 228 Front street.

Cubbins & Crane, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Cates & Co., M. C., general auctioneers, 305 Main street.

Cumming & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 35 Union street.

Dougherty, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 97 Front street, above Market.

Deposit Bank of Memphis, 20 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 228 Front street.

Dellinger & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 41 North Front street.

European Assurance society, office 279 Main street.

Emmet Savings Institution, 4 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 267 Main street.

Ferguson, Cordes & Co., grocers, 253 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 198 second street and 43 Washington.

Flinn, Buchman & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 300 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., dry goods, produce dealers and commission merchants, 228 Front street.

Farrell, a saloon & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 269 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., S. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 254 Front street.

Gay, Alden, McCrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 38 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Harmstad, Larry, steamboat agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hill, Strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court square, near Bayou.

Haller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 40 Madison street.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, Southern Palace, 322 Main street.

Hoeib, Lewis & Fraser, attorneys, corner Second and Main street.

Ilsley & Fritz dry goods, 2 5 Main street

Jones, Edward C., architect, 270½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 286 Front street.

Jones & Co G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 267 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 268 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kent & Porter, real estate brokers and general agents, No. 2 Exchange Block, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 268 Front street.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, agency at Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb & Co., R. W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Bayou.

Lacey & Metzhee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 8 10 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants corner of Union and Front streets.

Lyon & Co., Joseph, boot and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 228 Front street.

Lee & Co., A. S., auctioneers, Second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Lukbner & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers' findings, 241 Main street.

Levy and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders 3 Madison street.

Lowenstein, S., staple and fancy dry goods 282 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 311 Main street.

Moody & Co., John S., commission and storage, 266 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Union office, 10 Madison street, under Monroe House.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 3 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 3 Jefferson street, under Memphis National Bank.

Mosby & Dorion, commission merchants, 264 Front street

McVay & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McCombs & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 222½ and 224 Main street.

Meibbee & Bro., liquor dealers, 251 Main street.

Martin & Bonegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 13 Union street.

Memphis Marble and Granite works, No. 39 Union street, between Second and Third.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Menken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street

Mansfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 251 and 253 Main street.

Mulford, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise, Navy Yard, Poplar street, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 227½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Pilot Calvert, superintendent.

New Memphis Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, below Third.

Neely & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 260 Front street.

Nolan & Lindsay, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 37 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines liquors, cigars, etc., 32 Jefferson street.

North America Life Insurance Company, of New York John B. Smith, general agent, No. 280 Front street.

Porter, Metzhee & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & McGhee, merchant tailors, 238 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Post, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 301 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 224 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Porter & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Rice, Stix & Co., dry goods, 307 Main street.

Roach & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 230 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 224 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founder and machinist, opposite the Gayoso House.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., wholesale clothing, 265 Main street

Ruffin, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Royster, Treasvant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Apex Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 2 Madison alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., stove dealers, 32 Main street.

Stone, Horner, wholesale boots and shoes, 323 Main street.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 127 Main street, over Bismark.

Sample, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 252 Front street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents, office, 42 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 241 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 254 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 223 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 368 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Theof, Jr. G., Book and Job Printer, No. 10 West Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 282 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 265 Front street.

Tennessee State Mutual Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 13 Madison street.

Titus & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main streets.

Tobin, Lynn & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 286 Main street.

Vinson & Donohoe, steamboat agents, 224 Front street, up stairs.

Voss & Bischoff, cotton factors and commission merchants, 39 Front street.

Von Bergen, auctioneer, 19 Madison street.

Von Yonat, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 20 Jefferson street.

Wagener & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, 294 Main street.

Wynn & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 319 Main street.

Webb, S. N., & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Wellington House, corner Main and Adams streets, C. B. Galloway, proprietor.

White, Kerr & Rogers, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 264 Main street.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Adams street, below Main.

Williams, J. D., wholesale clothing, 272 Main street.

Williamson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 228 Front street.

Wall & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 276 Front street.

Wright, W. F., stoves and commission, 3 Commerce street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF AMERICA.

Air—"Bruce's Address."

BY MAX. MIDDLETON.

Americans! who proudly trace
Lineage from a noble race;
Who fire back with kindred glow
Story tokens of the past;
Where is all your freedom gone?
See! a wretch, a negro band,
Raising o'er your southern land,
Where white men now are slaves.

Tho' the South at battle's call,
Madly staked and lost their all,
Shall we drive them to the wall,
And crush their manhood out?
Shall the base, ignoble horde
Over white men play the lord—
Lay in waste with fire and sword
Our Eden of the South?

Is our CHARTER now repealed,
Which our fathers' blood has sealed?
Shall we freemen, basely yield
The birthright of our race?
Shall we stand where Jason stood—
Break the bond of brotherhood—
Force the men of our own blood
To bow to negro rule!

Lo! the hand of sunny skies,
In the "gloom of Egypt" lies:
Soul of Washington, arise!
And save us from our shame,
By the blood our fathers shed,
By the souls of heroes dead,
God forbid it should be said:
"We're made our brethren slaves!"

Osaka, Japan, has forty native professional photographers.

The Pope has nineteen Cardinal hats at his disposal.

It is stated that 340,000 copies of "No Thoroughfare" have been sold in England.

Late intelligence from Abyssinia report the troops in excellent condition. The natives were everywhere friendly.

An arrival from Aspinwall brings intelligence of the death of Colonel Murray, United States Inspector at Panama.

Longfellow is at work on a new poem that promises to create quite as much *furore* as "Hiwatha," when it sees the light.

The name of Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana, has been sent to the Senate, as Minister to Venezuela.

Mr. Chesbrough, the engineer of the Chicago lake tunnel, has received a Christmas present of $11,000 in water bonds from the city.

The police court of Mobile is enlivened just now by the jealousy which a pretty fruit girl has created in the family of a staid citizen.

William B. Bradbury, the well known musical composer, died at his residence, at Mount Clair, near Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday evening, in his fifty-second year.

The Democratic State Committee of Maine have decided to call a convention at Augusta for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the National Convention.

Edward Riley, of Boston, ran against the point of an umbrella, Sunday evening, and it struck his forehead with such force that he soon died.

The New York Republican State Committee have called a convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 5th of February, to appoint delegates to the Presidential Convention.

The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to recommend to Congress the appointment of a new special commission, to thoroughly examine all whisky meters.

William Fiedler, who killed himself in St. Louis, on Sunday last, on account of poverty and lack of employment, was the son of a wealthy merchant in Leipzig, Saxony.

Captain Grant, the African traveler and associate of Speke, has been requested by the Governor General of India to be civil aid-de-camp to Sir Robert Napier in the Abyssinian expedition.

A street fight occurred in Washington, Thursday, between General McCook, Minister to the Sandwich Islands, and the publisher of the *Evening Star*. Neither was seriously damaged.

Advices from Peru state that President Pedro was about to bombard Arequipa. A serious battle was going on in the northern part of Peru between the Government troops and the revolutionists.

St. Thomas enjoyed a few more earthquakes on the 30th of December. The people there are also still somewhat "tore up" mentally on the subject of transfer to the United States.

M. L. Ward, formerly General Superintendent of the United States Telegraph company, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company.

Before the first elevated railroad in New York is practically tested, there is already a company formed to build another to run by means of dummy engines, the pillars to be of corrugated iron.

General Reynolds, commanding the district of Texas, reports serious riots in progress at Marshall, in that State. The latest dispatch states that the military have arrested the rioters, and ask to be sustained in holding them.

In accordance with the Emperor Napoleon's determination that the debates in the Corps Legislatif should be public, a gallery to hold twenty-four persons was opened fifteen years ago, and all attempts to secure its enlargement have been met with steady refusal.

Frank G. Wilson alias W. Emerson, an insurance agent, under arrest at Palmyra, Missouri, charged with more wife than is allowed this side of the Utah Sodom, asks a "suspension of public opinion." He thinks the circumstances are misrepresented.

Captain Lawrence O'Brien, of New Haven, Vermont, for some months past a prisoner, charged with being a Fenian, in Clonmel jail, Ireland, was welcomed home on Wednesday, having by an effort of daring escaped from his prison.

The *Petit Journal*, of Paris, says that in 1835 the snow was so deep that only the chimneys appeared above the surface. The letter carriers would go to a chimney and cry out, "Does Jean Jacques live here?" "Oui." "Look out then for a letter," and down it would come into the fireplace.

The New York *Evening Post*, in the course of an article regarding silver weddings, and similar ceremonies, says: "A word may be here said about the abuse to which this popular custom is subjected. Offerings of silver or gold, or less costly material, may very properly be given by the guests; but all who are present on such occasions should not consider themselves obliged to offer gifts. Yet this custom has become so general that many pleasant reunions of this sort are not largely attended.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic convention at Indianapolis Wednesday. The resolutions adopted were strongly in favor of the Pendleton policy of paying the Government bonds in greenbacks, making them subject to taxation, and retiring the National Bank circulation. Mr. Pendleton himself was indorsed with "the entire confidence and preference" of the convention, as a Presidential candidate.

The English journals are engaged in an active discussion of the moral conduct of a man named Pritchard, who deliberately starved himself, his wife and three children rather than apply to the parish for relief. When found he was dead, but the rest of the family survived. The whole family seem to have been of respectable intelligence and manners, and very fond of each other. The question whether such a pride as that which led Pritchard to sacrifice himself and his family to avoid what he deemed the degradation of pauperism, is commendable or not, enlists the vigorous pens of the leading weeklies. It might be as well to take that point for granted—either way—and then take adequate measures to prevent the recurrence of so sad an affair.

A letter from Rome announces the death of the Duke de Laynes. He caught cold while tending the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. The weather was severe; he stripped off his cloak and left it to one of them, caught a severe cold, and was carried off in a few hours. The Duke left France when matters seemed to be approaching a crisis in the Roman State, to offer his services to the Pope, either as a volunteer in the field, though he was sixty-five, or in any other capacity in which he might be found useful. He was one of the largest land proprietors of France, and possessed an income of over $300,000.

Mr. Miller, in the Kentucky Legislature, offered a series of resolutions citing that Kentucky had always been true to the Constitutional Government, and that the State being in need of the services of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and he having refused to ask for pardon, being guilty of no crime known to law, and that this council, in the same spirit, refuse to ask for his pardon; and that the Representatives and Senators in Congress, and the members of the Legislature urge that assurances be transmitted to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge that he may return to his native State without molestation from any agent of the Government.

Among the London fashionable news is that of a horseflesh dinner cooked by Francatelli, and eaten by a dozen swells, who expect, because they have eaten a horse, to be the lions of the season. Their victim was a pony, eighteen years old, well fatted, not very tough, and cooked with all the devices of the gastronomic art. The horse soup was clear and nice, with a slight gamey flavor. The horse sausages tasted so exactly like those imported from the continent, that the charm of novelty was wanting. The roast and broiled horse was a trifle coarse, and in smell and taste between beef and game. The horse oil on the lobster salad had no distinctive flavor. All the *convives* agreed that an old horse dressed by Francatelli was very good eating, and that, as a matter of sentiment, to fatten "the friend of man," and make an elegant and luxurious dinner of him, was more tender, respectful and grateful than to boil him up for cats' and dogs' meat, and more honest than his surreptitious use in mince pies and sausages.

THE LAST RATION.

BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

From the New Orleans Sunday Crescent.]

Few hear the immortals of Lee's army speak of the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, the scene of the army's apotheosis, and the reason of that silence can be well understood. Knowing nothing, and thinking little about the condition of the army outside of their own commands, the great body of the men, in their reliance upon their great commander, simply performed the duties imposed upon them, suffered the privations necessarily fell to their lot, and met calmly the death which ended those duties and agonies for many before the memorable 9th of April.

The suffering of the rank and file of the army on that occasion were mercifully deadened by a stupor, if not recklessness, superinduced by the peculiar hardships to which they were subjected. The enemy, with his overwhelming force of splendidly mounted and equipped cavalry, held in addition the direct route to the point aimed at by General Lee, retarding his advance, compelling him at night while daylight lasted, and to do his marching by night. The want of sleep, and during the last four days of the retreat the entire lack of provisions, produced in the men the mental and physical condition I have mentioned. And although after the surrender the men and officers of the Federal army vied with each other in their kindness, and exhibited a desire to do everything in their power, to relieve the necessities of their late foes, the destruction of a portion of their supply train by General Ewell at Sailor's Creek, and the detention of the balance by the awful condition of the roads, left themselves in a critical condition, and incapable of affording Lee's army the much needed supplies.

Great efforts were made, and successful, to complete, as soon as possible, the paroling of the men, in order that they might be dispersed from a place where there was no sustenance of any description for man or beast. Among the first commands ready to leave were the first and second Louisiana brigades, then commanded by Colonel Waggaman, and with them portions of the Washington Artillery, Louisiana Guard Battery and Donaldson's Artillery, all hailing from the same State, and naturally clustering together when about to return once more to their dear Southern homes.

The condition of these men was really deplorable. Starved, worn out, and many of them stricken with fever, they looked with dismay on the dismal march through the mud to Burkesville Station, the nearest point at which they could expect to find transportation. Colonel Waggaman and many of the officers did not believe many of them would be able to perform the journey, and as a *dernier resorte*, and also in some measure to inspire the men with hopes which he himself believed delusive, Colonel Waggaman started the brigade commissary ahead to try and pick up something for man and beast on the route which they were traveling.

The commissary, with no more hope of success than his commanding officer, started off, and after traveling a few miles over a tract which gave no promise of supplies, being rather dubious about the road the brigade would travel, accosted an old, gray-headed and very ragged negro he found sitting at a cross road, and questioned him in regard to the route to Burkesville. The negro replied intelligently, giving the necessary directions, and the commissary was about to ride on, when it occurred to him that the darkey might possibly assist him in search for something eatable. He began by asking if he knew where he could get a feed for his horse.

After a moment's hesitation and a rapid inspection of his questioner, the darkey replied in the affirmative, and immediately led the way through a gate to a small clearing in the piney woods. Stopping in the yard of a small shanty, he went in and got the key of a pretty good sized corn crib, which he opened and displayed to the commissary's envious gaze forty, or fifty bushels of the finest corn in the ear he had ever seen, even in Virginia. He took out a liberal feed for the horse, and remarked that "the Yanks had spa'rd him that much." The commissary saw in his mind's eye his brigade once more eating a "square meal," and assuming his most persuasive tone, commenced:

"Uncle, I have about six hundred men behind here a little ways, who have eaten nothing to speak of for five or six days. They have thirty or forty miles to travel on foot, and they will never be able to make the trip in their present condition. Could you not let them have a couple of ears of corn apiece, and save their lives?"

Darkey—"Is they Southern soldiers?"

Commissary—"Yes."

Darkey—"Well, I reckon, young marster, they's the last I'll ever see. You just tell them to come along and take what they want." And having said this, the poor old fellow sat down on a stone and cried like a child.

In an hour or so the troops came along and were marched up in single file to the corn crib and given two ears apiece. The old darkey, in the meantime, had knocked in the head of a barrel of sorghum molasses and nearly every man got a tin cuptul. There were a few cases of colic that night among those who were not fortunate enough to get any sorghum, but that did not lessen the gratitude of the men for the last Confederate ration issued to the Louisiana troops in Virginia.

Ole Bull Twenty Years Ago.

From the Chicago Journal.]

The arrival of this distinguished artist in America renders the following incident, connected with his concert in St. Louis, twenty-two years ago, peculiarly interesting. At that period the only respectable public hall in St. Louis was owned by Mr. Vinton, the present proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, in this city. The luxury of gas was unknown thereabouts, and the old fashioned and treacherous camphene lamps were depended upon for light. Well, at one of Ole Bull's concerts there when the hall was crowded with the *elite* of the ancient French town, and the audience was enraptured with "The Last Rose of Summer," a sudden gust of wind from one of the open windows forced a strong current of air through one of the chimneys of a lamp directly over the performer's head, turning the entire blaze into a dense column of blackened smoke and cinders. The artist, with his gaze upturned, and his soul and thoughts centered in his violin, heeded not the cinders which began to fall upon his head and face, in his eyes, in fact all over him, but continued that graceful motion producing those inimitable strains of music which never fail to enchant the listener, until the piece was finished, when he took his hankerchief, wiped the perspiration from his face, and, oh, horror! what a change was there in the appearance of poor Ole! His face was as black as soot could make it. He looked at his hankerchief, his hands and his violin—all were black—and then at the audience, who had never made no demonstration. Holding up his violin, he said: "Oh, my poor violin, how sorry I am for you!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

SATURDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention.

Letter Read from Senator Sherman.

General Meade Addresses the Body.

McCardle's Case in the Supreme Court.

More Arrests of Fenians for Treason.

News from the Abyssinian Expedition.

The British Troops to Concentrate in the Interior.

ATLANTA, January 11.—A letter from Senator Sherman was read in the Convention to-day, saying that the Convention should have no fears, but go ahead, and that if additional legislation is needed it would be furnished.

General Meade addressed the Convention, and said that he was sent there to administer the reconstruction acts, which were the law, until otherwise decided by competent authority, and should do it faithfully for the best interests of the people. He said that it was the popular impression that he was bound to enforce the legislation of the Convention, but that prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, such legislation was not valid. The laws gave him discretionary power, and might, therefore, enforce some measures, especially any well digested scheme of relief.

A movement will shortly be made in the convention on the question of the righ of negro delegates and certain recently arrived Northern men to seats, on the ground that they are not legally qualified citizens of Georgia. A resolution requesting Congress to empower the convention to remove State officers and appoint successors was passed by a large vote. It is designed as an expression of want of confidence in General Meade.

A delegation of influential Alabama Conservatives arrived to-night to confer with Meade.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. Stanbery objected to arguing the case of McCardle, maintaining the constitutionality of the reconstruction act, on the ground that he had written opinions maintaining the other side of the question. The matter has been deferred.

The House Foreign Committee will consider the bill declaring the status of American citizens abroad next Thursday.

The President reports that numbers of persons are pardoned who have been convicted of counterfeiting, forging, etc., but Congress will endeavor to show that no criminal was pardoned not deserving Executive clemency, and many of those pardons were warmly indorsed by Congressmen.

Ag official document gives a statement of the amount of United States bonds issued under act of Congress to the Pacific railroad. The following are the figures: Union Pacific, $8,160,000; Union Pacific, eastern division, $4,880,000; Atchison and Pike's Peak branch, $640,000; Western Pacific, $320,000; Central branch of the Union Pacific, $640,000; Central Pacific, $6,074,000. The aggregate is $20,814,000. On these bonds interest has been paid to the amount of $853,868.

Books of the Treasury also show that various roads have been allowed $322,900 for army transportation, and $45,500 for carrying mails. The report of one commissioner to Congress shows the tonnage and value of freight transported during the year ending March 1, 1867, across Illinois—eastward and western, Chicago—from which it appears there were transported over eight railroads, running eastward, 3,258,000 tons of freight, valued at $235,500,000; to westward, 1,345,000 tons, valued at $411,000,000; the combined movement amounting to the enormous aggregate of 4,700,300 tons of freight, valued at $646,000,000, an amount equal nearly to two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce of this country.

DUBLIN, January 10.—A man named Senor, a prominent Fenian, charged with high treason, it is confidently asserted, is the person who led the rising at Tallaght last spring.

Mr. Paggett, of Dublin, an Irishman, has been examined and will be tried on the charge of publishing certain alleged libels and reprinting articles from the *Irish American*.

BELFAST, January 10.—The clerks of the Magnetic Telegraph company here have been arrested and lodged in jail, charged with Feninism.

The Florence (Italian) *Budget* calls for the adoption of a French tax of 100,000,000 livres, in addition to the present taxation, and the authorization of a new loan of $400,000,000 livres.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, January 9.—Advices from Colonel Meriwether, of the British Abyssinian expedition, have been received stating that bands of natives, supposed to be hostile, were prowling around the English camp at Lenafee, in consequence of this manifestation, orders have been issued for all European troops temporarily stationed at Annerty bay and different points along the line of march to the interior, to advance to the front and join headquarters at Lenafee.

PITTSBURG, January 11.—The river is falling, with six feet in the channel. Thermometer, 22 degrees below zero.

NEW YORK, January 11—11:30 a.m.—Gold opened at 138; at 10:00 a.m. was 138¾, and is now 138¾. Cotton market very firm. Holders are asking a higher rate. Orleans, 12¾c. Exchange steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 11, 11:30 a.m.—Sales of cotton to-day, 12,000 bales; uplands, 7¼d; Orleans, 7¼d.

An "Obituary."

From the Athens (Alabama) Post.]

Below will be found a communication, the sentiments and expressions of which, under the circumstances, we do not altogether approve. It is furnished by one of our best citizens, and we give it place:

"PALLIDA MORS!"

"As I live, saith the Lord, I take no pleasure in the death of the wicked."

Nature verified these solemn words here, in this little town of ours, on last Sabbath morning. The day was ushered in mild and beautiful as a "straggler from the files of June." The Sunday school bell rang sweet and soft through the fresh morning air; spring, with its ethereal mildness, seemed to have dawned suddenly upon us. But while all was so bright without, while nature seemed to be donning her holiday attire, a dark and tragical scene was transpiring in our midst. In a dwelling not far removed from the center of our village, "Pale Death," with his skeleton hand, was grappling, silently, with an old man, "hoary with the frosts of many winters."

For a while the contest seemed doubtful. The *victim* was of powerful frame and determined will. As the monster fastened his fangs upon him he would writhe and mutter between his compressed teeth, "*I will live!*" At this juncture of the struggle, the bright sunshine refused to look upon the scene! The heavens became dark and angry; the deep-toned thunder shook the earth; the rain descended in torrents, and thus God showed through nature and all her works, that he did not take pleasure in the death of the wicked old man, who was leaving this world to appear before the tribunal of the Judge on High.

Death triumphed, as he always does; and although he said, with such determined will, in *articulo mortis*, "I will live," he could not reverse the fiat of Jehovah! The King of Terrors conquered, and Captain Daniel H. Bingham, Register in Bankruptcy, went up from this world to meet the great *Register* above. The very day on which he was to open his Court for the first time, he was summoned himself before the Judge from whose tribunal there is no appeal!

Far be it from us to rejoice in the death *per se* of any man, but we do feel profoundly grateful that God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the monomaniac ideas, principles and acts, represented by the name of Daniel H. Bingham. I feel thankful for this event, just as we do when a good God spares us from the epidemic scourge, from cholera, yellow fever or small-pox.

The kindest thing, we can say of this old man is, that he was deranged. "Father, forgive him! He knew not what he did!" If there was any good in him we never could find it. Byron said of one of his heroes that "he had one virtue linked with a thousand crimes." We cannot say so much for the old man who died last Sunday.

We do not feel at all depressed at this melancholy and mysterious dispensation, but we feel sadly grateful and look upon it as an event, *devoutly to be wished*. We feel like the French people felt when the growl of Danton was no longer heard upon the Boulevards, when the squeaking voice of Robespierre no longer croaked like an ill-boding crow through the streets. We feel like an incubus, a night mare, a great shadow had been lifted from us. *Deo volente!* So mote it be!

PATER ANCHISES.

Lord Brougham.

Lord Brougham has always been a puzzle to the French, and the most marvellous stories (says an English paper) are circulated about him every time he returns to his villa at Cannes. A year or two ago a local journal announced that, preserving his vigor and vitality undiminished to the last, the venerable peer still rose daily at five every morning, wrote for several hours, rode his twenty miles at a hard gallop, and drank his two bottles of Burgundy at dinner. The other day the *Revue des Deux Mondes* says, as "un point *detail intéressant*," the somewhat startling intelligence that his annual revenues amount to six hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds sterling. This statement has drawn from Lord Brougham a letter, a passage of which we translate:

"I beg you to have the kindness to inform me from whom you got such an absurd story, and undoubtedly you will insert in your next number an explanation of an error which has made every one laugh, and which has given me, on my thirtieth yearly visit to this place, a greeting which I have not deserved."

The editor comments upon this letter at some length, first stating that he clipped the paragraph from some other newspaper. If Lord Brougham had not been annoyed by the story, he (the editor) should be glad that he had copied it, since he had obtained by its means an invaluable autograph. He closes his retraction with the somewhat curious reflection that "whatever Lord Brougham may be, he is not a chimera."

A DREADFUL DEATH.

A Man Bitten by a Mad Dog Two Years Ago Dies of Hydrophobia.

We yesterday learned the particulars of one of the most remarkable and dreadful visitations of Providence which, by its horror and distress, sometimes startles a whole community. We have often been called upon to chronicle the demise of friends and strangers—to tell of death in the many disguises which that subtle and invisible agent assumes; but have never yet had the necessity imposed upon us of relating the progress of a poison which, by slow advances, spreads through the system, paralyzing the senses, dethroning the intellect, and giving to the patient all the horrors of a wild ungovernable delirium, and finally ending in death from exhaustion.

Some two weeks since Samuel S. Keyes, a resident of Mississippi, reached our city in search of medical advice and that attention which the inferior facilities of country practice could not afford. In the month of August, 1865, he had received a bite on the hand from a rabid dog; but applying at once the remedies usually advised in such cases, he was soon, as he supposed, free from the effects of the bite. Several times, however, within the last two years, the place bitten would inflame and give exquisite pain for several days, and then get well. Still, Mr. Keyes endured no uneasiness, until about a month ago he began to feel, as he described it, a dull, heavy feeling, accompanied by a partial blindness, wild, thrilling sensations, and aberrations of mind. This continued for two weeks, growing each day worse, and satisfied at last that it was the approach of the dreadful hydrophobia, he started for this city, accompanied by his brother, in search of medical attention. But each day the fearful disease made more rapid advances, and yesterday morning he died in all the horrible agonies of raging, foaming delirium. His disease defied human skill. The insidious poison had corrupted the whole mind and body, intensifying his fearful sufferings until death put an end to his tortures. *New Orleans Picayune.*

Letter from the Husband of Mrs. Lucy Cobb.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
ST. LOUIS, January 4, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I am fully convinced you recognize it as equitable to the concentric circles of journalism to afford the use of your columns for defense. The Hon. J. M. Ashley, member of Congress, of Ohio, a *graceful* gentleman, against whose sacred person it would almost appear a *holy* sin to anathematize: *brutu fulmina*. Yet, as you are well aware, this Hon. *couchant*, has been exceedingly zealous in throwing dirt, mud, *usque ad nauseam* (somewhat after the style, elegance and dignity of the) during his late Congressional term.

I desire the accompanying denouncement to be ventilated through your press, consistent with your sense of justice, and will gratify my wish, I shall feel highly o

JOSEPH R. C

From the St. Louis Republican, January 4

"CARD.—I denounce the Hon. J. M. Ashley, M. C., of Ohio, as a cowardly libeler, subsorner, and a infamously notorious slanderer. I also brand him as a liar. Disclaiming to avail myself of this dastardly *foil* as per shield of committee, in attempting to perpetrate midnight assassination upon my soldier's character. JOSEPH R. COBB.

"ST. LOUIS, January 3, 1868."

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FOR SALE OR LEASE.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : JANUARY 12, 1868

THE nomination for the Presidency of the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON by the Democratic State Conventions of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, places him squarely in the field for that high position. It gives him a prominence before the coming National Democratic Convention which makes him a formidable competitor for its nomination, and suggests the probability that he will be the chosen standard bearer of its colors. His strength is not alone in the States named; but as other States hold their conventions he will accumulate a force such as no one man ever carried into a National Convention. Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia will, it is believed, send delegates for him. So will Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, whilst in the other States of the North he will divide with other candidates the strength of their delegations. From the Southern States, if their delegates are admitted, he will have a large force. So that it is probable he will be the nominee. In this view of the case it may be interesting to look back at his past career. He is of the old Virginia stock and is the son of the Hon. GREEN PENDLETON, many years ago, a leading Whig member of Congress from Ohio. Mr. PENDLETON is now about forty-three years of age. In 1855 he received the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the Cincinnati district, and was defeated by TIMOTHY R. DAY, the candidate of the Black Republican and Know Nothing party. In 1857 he was again the Democratic nominee, and was this time triumphantly elected, and was re-elected successively several times. Mr. PENDLETON at once took a position as an attentive, efficient and talented Representative; but rather retired from any conspicuous display of his powers. We recollect his maiden speech, and how the House was struck at once with his great force as a legislative debater. As he progressed in his Congressional career, he continued to add to his growing reputation. Of all the details of practical legislation he was a perfect master, and whether in the committee room or on the floor of the House, he brought to the elucidation of questions of public policy a clearness of conception and vigor of expression which made him a most useful representative. Possessed of no bad habits of a domestic and retiring disposition, a hard and earnest student, he devoted himself to the duties of his high place, and made himself master of every public question. The result of these qualities, so commendable in a public man, have shown themselves in his great speeches on the finances during the recent campaigns in the North-west, which have not been surpassed by any discussions of the subject since the beginning of the Government. Of all questions of public policy it is the most intricate to master and the most difficult to elucidate, and whatever opinion may be entertained of his views, all will agree that he has presented them in the strongest manner, and, as we think, with a force both convincing and conclusive. Of his course during the wait does not become us to speak. Mr. PENDLETON is a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. Of all things he despises most the demagogue. Of that article he is the most thorough anti-dote of any politician we have ever known. Indeed he combines all the high qualities which distinguish the statesman, the scholar and the man. This is the proba- ble [illegible] of the great Democratic [illegible] national election. Look- [illegible] which [illegible] seven

public speeches have made upon the public mind, and the great reaction which is daily augmenting its tremendous volume against the Radical party, who can doubt that if he is the nominee but that he will be triumphantly elected. Then indeed will a constitutional administration be restored to the country. The same influences which elect a Democratic President will carry into power a Democratic House, and will soon reverse the majority in the existing Senate. So that in all departments of the Government the constitutional element will prevail, peace be truly restored to the country, persecution of a true but unfortunate people cease, and everything move on to the music of a Constitution which for seven years has been but a by-word, and a Union in fact as well as in name will substitute the one which now burlesques the National existence.

THE movement now going on of adopted citizens, to bring the United States to a sense of the precarious circumstances under which they labor when traveling abroad, is one of as formidable a character as has ever been brought to bear upon the Government. Heretofore like demonstrations have principally been confined to the Irish born citizens of the country. Now, however, it is more extended, and as its volume increases, the prospect of a definite solution of its objects become more favorable. It is no new question to the Government of the United States, and it is humiliating to acknowledge that it is one which it has for a long time shirked with a prudent concern to avoid conflict that is not altogether consistent with a just national [illegible]. It is true there are exceptional cases in which something of spirit has been manifested; but the general history of the Government has been of a different temper. In one case, that of FELIX LECLERC, Esq., of Memphis, the Government even went so far as to say to him that if he returned to his native land its Government could place him in its army to discharge the military service which it could claim to be due from him, because of the mere accident of birth, over which he could have no control. This monstrous doctrine, announced in a letter from Mr. Secretary of State CASS, shocked the public propriety, and was not defended by any one. Whilst the United States Government did not attempt to persist in this heresy, it has not since that time taken any steps to obtain from the Governments of the world a recognition of the true status of the adopted citizens. To stiffen its backbone this movement is important. But if it will preserve its power it must not permit itself to be trafficked with by any political mercenaries. It must move steadily to the object it has in view, spurning the leadership of party hacks, and it will eventually command the support of all political parties. The Fenian movement impaired its influence by a suspicion of complicity in certain party operations. Therefore, we advise our adopted citizens, if they would command the success of the great object they contemplate, to look with a suspicious eye to all insidious efforts to use them for American political purposes.

Mr. J. P. Kirkman, the well known hardware merchant of Nashville, left Columbia, on horseback, Wednesday morning, for a point nine miles distance, since which time he is missing. It is feared he was drowned either in Rear creek or Duck river, which he had to cross, and which were much swollen, or else has been murdered.

THE AFFRAY AT PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

The Negroes the Aggressors.

One Negro Killed and Five Wounded.

From the Pulaski *Citizen* of January 10, we get the full particulars of the affray at Pulaski on the 7th, a short account of which was laid before our readers a few days since: The difficulty originated in a quarrel between Mr. Calvin Lambeth, a merchant of this place, and a negro by the name of Calvin Carter. Last summer this negro went into Mr. Lambeth's store, and from some cause a difficulty occurred, and in pursuance of the right every man has of protecting his premises, thought proper to expel him from the house with a kick. Ever since this occurrence, the negro and several of his friends have been openly making serious threats against Mr. Lambeth, and on the night before this occurrence, grossly insulted and threatened him on the street, whereupon Mr. Lambeth sought to chastise his insulter. Again on the morning of the affray, he menaced Mr. Lambeth in front of his own door, and when Mr. Lambeth would have chastised him again, fled. Finally, during the day, a large crowd of negroes congregated at a negro drinking saloon, immediately opposite the house of Mr. Lambeth. They were drinking and carousing and making many threatening demonstrations and remarks, intended for Mr. Lambeth; he (Mr. Lambeth) happening to pass by the grocery, was met by a negro making threatening demonstrations towards him, which he resented and demanded explanations—a quarrel ensued, in which a pistol was drawn upon Mr. Lambeth and snapped at him—whereupon he drew his pistol and fired upon the negro, who ran into the house, Mr. Lambeth following. Another negro then appeared and fired upon Mr. Lambeth. Mr. Lambeth, who had stepped out upon the street, returned the fire. Several of Mr. Lambeth's friends, seeing him in a difficulty, ran to his assistance, and many other negroes appeared upon the opposite side. The negroes again made the attack by firing at Lambeth, whereupon he and two or three friends returned the fire. The negroes retreated into the grocery and the whites ceased firing; but the negroes in a few moments re-appeared, having been reinforced by Orange Rodes and others, and made another attack—Orange snapping a pistol at the whites. The whites returned the fire, some more of Lambeth's friends having come to his assistance, whereupon a number of shots were fired from each side; but the negroes being much worsted, retreated in *bad order*, and there was no more fighting.

There were six negroes wounded—two seriously—one of whom, Orange Rodes, has since died. Another is very badly shot, the rest are slightly wounded. One white man received a small shot in one of his fingers—a very slight injury. This was the extent of the casualties.

From all the facts and circumstances we are satisfied that this difficulty was sought and desired by the blacks, so far as the attack upon Mr. Lambeth is concerned, and that they were organized and prepared for, and had assembled at this grocery for that purpose. Some circumstances to prove it are, that the negroes, about twenty-five in number, were well armed—most of them there at the beginning, the others appearing as soon as the affray began, and all showed a disposition to prosecute it to the bitter end. On the other hand, there seemed to be no concert of action on the part of Lambeth's friends, as Lambeth was entirely alone when the difficulty began, and it was some time before his friends appeared, and many of them came entirely unarmed, and ran for their arms afterward. There were only six or seven of them altogether.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Buckeye State for Geo. H. Pendleton.

His Speech.

We take the following interesting extract from the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* report of the Convention, held on the 8th:

Immediately after the appointment of the ordinary committee, General George W. McCook, of Jefferson, arose, and stated that other conventions were in session, and that, if the matter was delayed, Ohio might not have the honor of first presenting her favorite son for the Presidency, the Hon. George H. Pendleton. He therefore moved that the Democracy of Ohio do now nominate Mr. Pendleton, and send greeting to other State conventions assembled now in session, which was vociferously seconded from all quarters of the house with loud and deafening cries for the question, and when put was adopted by a deafening aye that fairly made the old building echo. Amid the greatest enthusiasm a committee of two was nominated and elected to wait upon Mr. Pendleton and request his presence at the Convention.

In a few moments they returned in company with Mr. Pendleton. As soon as the manly form of Ohio's favorite son was descried approaching the stage, there ensued wild enthusiasm and immense plaudits of gratification. They increased to a perfect storm when he appeared on the stage, the whole convention rising and giving three cheers. He was then introduced by Hon. H. J. Jewett, in some beautiful and appropriate impromptu remarks, to which Mr. Pendleton made a brief but most feeling and eloquent response.

Mr. Pendleton said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Language fails me to express the emotions of my heart at this moment. I thank you for the high honor you have done me. I thank you for the approval of my convictions, my character and my conduct; but, gentlemen, I thank you still more because this compliment comes from the tried, the true, and the triumphant Democracy of my own native State—a Democracy which, by its patient and devoted courage, its heroic effort, and its unswerving fidelity to sound principles, has achieved within the last year an unparalleled success, and, in the short space of five years, has brought us up from a minority of a hundred thousand to a majority in the State.

The issues that were presented last year were well worthy of the struggle. They were to sustain the Democracy of our white race, and prevent the [illegible] of the States of the Union, and the [illegible] of our own State of Ohio from hybridism. They were to raise from the shoulders of a suffering, oppressed and oppressed people the burdens that are to be put on them, and to lead them into a career of prosperity, and these same issues are presented to the country, not only in our settled in the coming contest, not only in our State but in the whole country.

And if the people of Ohio will do their duty as they have in the past, whosoever shall be selected as the standard bearer of the Democracy will have the pleasure and honor of placing them in victory in the seats of national power.

If reports current apparently well founded, are to be trusted, a Supreme Court will, at an early day, give a decision respecting the abominable reconstruction laws. It is said the judges of the court are five to three against the constitutionality of these laws. Attorney General Stanberry in a very able speech at a banquet recently affirmed that they are beyond the shadow of doubt unconstitutional and void.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of the Fortieth Congress.

The Reconstruction Committee's Report.

Southern State Governments Abolished.

The President's Power Again Curtailed.

The Vote on the Bill in the Committee.

Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana Conventions.

Important Order from General Meade.

Interesting Intelligence from Europe.

Condition of the Weather and Rivers.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 11.

In the Senate Mr. Pomery presented a petition from Jessie Benton Fremont, praying that her husband, now in San Francisco, seized by the military, may be discharged.

CHANDLER, her.

The [illegible] introduced a joint resolution reporting [illegible] 13, 1865, are [illegible] Clark vs Cockerell; [illegible] Baxter vs same; [illegible] by three-fourths of the States, that On the conclusion [illegible] re it valid to all intents and purposes as called up.

Mr. [illegible] Howes vs Hand; [illegible] the Judiciary Committee.

[illegible] resolution vs Morton; [illegible] notice that when Mr. Morton's Stevens vs Wilcox; [illegible] the existing governments in the States [illegible] would move to amendment vs Stone; [illegible] the Judiciary Committee that [illegible] Sherwood vs Jones; [illegible] instructed reported by them to insert [illegible] any election for officers or for that [illegible] Constitution, the Thomasson, persons voting [illegible] Woodruff, [illegible] of one of those three qualifications et al. [illegible] ave served in the army one year or [illegible], to have sufficient education to read [illegible] tion of the United States and to subscribe [illegible] ume. Third, to be possessed of freehold [illegible] to the amount of $250. The proposed amendment [illegible] which is substantially the resolution here [illegible] offered by him, was ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the act [illegible] Commutation of corporations in the District [illegible] was debated until the expiration of the hour, when the President announced the order, but on the motion of Mr. Howard the rate went into executive session, and doors opened, adjourned.

The House went into a Committee of [illegible] on the State of the Union for general [illegible] the President's message.

The Reconstruction Committee report [illegible] lowing bill, which will be laid before the House on Monday:

Be it enacted, etc., That in Virginia, [illegible] North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, [illegible] Mississippi, Texas, Florida and [illegible] there are no civil State governments, and that governments in said States, respectively, shall be recognized as valid or legal State governments by the Executive or Judiciary powers or any of the United States.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for speedy enforcement of the act entitled "an act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 24, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the execution of all acts authorized by the said several laws above recited, and remove by his order from command any or all of said commanders and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of Colonel to perform all duties, and exercise all powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of the several States may be speedily recognized as civil governments, Republican in the form of States.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General of the army shall be authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the provisions of the governments, within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized by the several commanders of the military departments within said States, and any act which authorizes the President to detail commanders to such military departments, and to remove any officer who may be detailed, as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy to assert by force of arms the authority of either of the said provisional governments in said disorganized States, or to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act and the acts to which this is supplementary.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person with the intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army, made in pursuance of this act, or the acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $5,000 and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts or parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The Senate was in Executive session five hours on Stanton's case, but adjourned without a vote.

The vote in the Committee on the Reconstruction bill stood: Yeas, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, (Bingham ?) and Poland, Nays, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Brooks and Eckley. Mr. Stevens, it is stated, is decidedly opposed to the bill, and during the consultation wanted some provision adopted by which Congressional representation in the Southern States would be increased to the extent of ten, on a wider basis than that which now prevails.

Fractional currency issued this week, $590,500; amount shipped, $554,514; and of United States notes, $760,000, including $300,000 of the latter to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and $200,000 to the United States Depository at Louisville. National bank notes issued, $150,500; amount in circulation, $299,448,016. Fractional currency redeemed and distroyed, $481,100. Receipts from internal revenue for the week, $7,144,804. Total for the fiscal year, to date, $107,579,175.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11.

The Convention is almost exclusively employed in debating the resolution petitioning Congress to remove the present officers or else give the Convention the power to do so, with authority to fill the vacancies thus made, and pending which the Convention adjourned.

General Meade has issued an order validating the ordinance to stay the collection of debts in Alabama, up to the first of January, 1869, except the claims for labor and hire, adopted by the Convention in that State, to take effect from and after Tuesday, and further ordering that the several officers, judicial and otherwise, respect and obey this order.

A similar order is looked for as to this this State when the Convention adopts the permanent relief ordinance.

There is considerable excitement to-night over the report, based on high authority, that Governor Jenkins has been removed, and General Dunn, formerly of Pope's staff, appointed Governor.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., January 11.

A communication was received in the convention to day from the superintendent of the gas works, asking a deposit of money in advance, or personal security, for the gas to be used by the convention.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Standing Committee of five to consider what legislation is necessary to afford adequate relief and protection to the State, and the people thereof; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration, whether the public lands may not be disposed of to pay the indebtedness of the States, was also adopted; also another to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the destitute condition of a portion of our citizens and the best means of affording present and permanent relief: another to memorialize Congress to so amend the reconstruction acts, as to allow all persons who hold certificates of registration to vote, was laid on the table for reference to the proper committee, and then the Convention adjourned.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.

The river has fallen four inches. The weather is clear and very windy.

The Cora S. left for Memphis; the Belle Lee leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, January 11.

In the convention to-day a preamble and resolution declaring the proceedings of the convention usurpative, and adjourning that body *sine die*, were laid on the table.

Another, to cut down the pay of the members to four dollars after the first of February, was also tabled.

Another, disfranchising some classes disfranchised by the old constitution, and one taxing all land two dollars per acre, were referred.

The rest of the session was spent in discussing a resolution embodying a recognition of duty in the Bill of Rights.

Beast Butler speaks here Monday night.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.

The fair grounds were closed to-day, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

General Mower has been ordered to report to General Buchanan for duty, with his regiment.

The Convention, in its session last night, adopted articles from sixty-seven to seventy-two, inclusive, disposing of the State officers, and to-day proceeded to the judiciary, discussing the Supreme Court question, but adjourned without accomplishing any thing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11.

The Hamburg ship Leibnits, from Hamburg, has arrived at the Quarantine, stating she had 105 deaths from cholera during the passage, and has 35 cases on board now.

A Washington special to the *World* says the Judiciary Committee has proposed a bill declaring that in cases testing any law passed by Congress, two-thirds of the whole number of Judges of the Supreme Court only shall effect a decision, and reducing a quorum of the Court from six to five.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, January 11.

In the Army bill, an article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard, was adopted. An amendment, exempting the infirm from the operations of the article, was opposed by M. Rohere.

LONDON, January 11.

The Atlantic Telegraph company has issued a loan of £1,250,000 for the purchase of the two cables of the Anglo Telegraph company, and to pay off their own indebtedness.

A man who has been lurking disguised and under an assumed name in unfrequented places, has been arrested in County Cork, and it is expected that he will prove to be the celebrated Colonel Michael Donnelly.

The King of Prussia, on New Year's day, sent Napoleon a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit.

MARRIED.

At Cave Springs, Georgia, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. R. B. Quillen, Mr. CHARLES KELLAR to Miss ANNIE LAFELEY daughter of J. W. Lafeley, Esq., of Selma, Ala.

Their young lives may flow on calm and placid as a [illegible] stream tide, through flower-crowned banks to the sea, is the wish of all who know them; and that no cloud of [illegible] may overshadow the young life that so clings to the [illegible] stronger one, is the confident conviction of those [illegible] the excellency of the moral, intellectual and [illegible] character of the young bride, Miss ANNIE LAFELEY has fifty [illegible] several souls with but a single thought, [illegible] one heart that beat as one."

[illegible] wishes that bloom in happiness [illegible] our Southern sun; [illegible] two futures leaning out beyond [illegible] shores of Cecil, to life, [illegible] and the stars—there ends [illegible] earthly care and strife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

FOR STEAMER ST. PATRICK

THE STEAMERS LIBERTY NO. 2 and COMMERCIAL

TO CASH BUYERS.

R. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
278 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Pull the Black Rail from the Top of the Fence!

The Mobile Tribune,
DAILY AND WEEKLY,
EGGLESTON, McGUIRE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

J. R. EGGLESTON, : : EDITOR.

TERMS:

Daily, one year $12 00
Daily, six months 6 00
Daily, three months 3 00
Weekly, one year 3 00

CLUB RATES, FOR WEEKLY ONLY.

Ten copies $25 00
Twenty copies 40 00

BOOKS.

Law Books,
School Books,
Novels,
And a Fine Stock of Stationery at
C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,
No. 312 Second Street, Corner of Monroe.

MENKEN BROTHERS
JUST RECEIVED
Fine All Wool 10-4
BED BLANKETS
At $3 per pair.

MENKEN BROTHERS
JUST RECEIVED
25 New Style Black
CLOTH CLOAKS
From $15 to $25.

MENKEN BROTHERS
HAVE AGAIN REDUCED
EMPRESS CLOTHS
From $1.25 to 90 cents per yard,
Of their own importation and the best Goods made.

MENKEN BROTHERS
OFFER TO
Planters and Merchants
BUYING FOR CASH,
Bargains in Dry Goods.

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

Ed. Worsham, plaintiff, vs. George Rayfield, defendant—Attachment suit.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 558 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, levied, etc., on the property of the defendant George Rayfield, it is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at the Municipal Court Room in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in March next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the cause for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche. By order of the Court. THE MOBILE TRIBUNE has raised the Black Flag against it and will [illegible] against it and its vocation while it ridicules, insults, do, open denunciation, in front, on both flanks and in the rear.

J. J. SMITH, Clerk.
S. B. THOMPSON, Deputy Clerk.
BUCHAN & BELCHER, attorneys for plaintiffs. jan11

SMITH & LEECH,
RECTIFIERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
342 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
To the trade only. Liberal inducements to Cash purchasers. jan

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager ..... W. G. THOMPSON
Stage Manager ..... SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer ..... C. D. STEINBURG

Last week of the celebrated tragic artist,
EDWIN BOOTH!
Who will give his powerful rendition of Shakspeare's great creation, supported by
MISS MARY McVICKER.

MONDAY EVENING, January 13, 1868, will be performed HAMLET. Hamlet, Edwin Booth; played by him in New York one hundred and three consecutive nights. Ophelia, Miss Mary McVicker.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at a quarter past seven; Curtain rises quarter to eight.

General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

VARIETIES THEATER.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

CHAS. H. H BROOM ..... Lessee and Proprietor.

SURROUND THE ARRAY OF TALENT AT THE TEMPLE OF FUN!

MISS HELEN DeVERE, MISS MAUD DELASCO.
MISS KATE PARSINGTON,
GRAND BALLET OF TWELVE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Miss FANNIE WILLIAMS, the Fairy Queen.
JOHNNY HART and OSCAR WILLIS, the King and Prince of Burlesque Minstrelsy.
TONY HAMILTON, the Irish Lad.

Admission ..... 50 cents; | Private Boxes $5.00

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. jan

GRAND CONCERT
BY
The Amateurs of Memphis
TO BE GIVEN AT THE
GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE
ON
Thursday Evening, Jan'y 16th,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
(POPLAR STREET.)
Under the auspices of the Ladies of the
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THIS CITY.
ADMISSION, $1.00.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.

THE COURT RECESS,
No. 357 Second street, next door to the Greenlaw Opera House.
LUNCH from [illegible] ... Best Ale, Wine, Liquors and Cigars [illegible] cent!

MARRIED.

At Cave Springs, Georgia, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. R. B. Quillen, Mr. CHARLES KELLAR to Miss ANNIE LAFELEY daughter of J. W. Lafeley, Esq., of Selma, Ala.

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MENKEN BROTHERS
OFFER TO
Planters and Merchants
BUYING FOR CASH,
Bargains in Dry Goods.

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN!

B. LOEWENSTEIN & BROTHERS, Corner of Main and Jefferson Streets,

ARE AGAIN THE GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF

FRANKLIN
JOB PRINTING HOUSE,
S. C. TOOF, Proprietor,
NO. 15 WEST COURT ST.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 254 Front Street, up stairs,
Over Harris, Cochran & Co.'s.

W. P. GRAY,
DRUGGIST,
No. 39 Adams Street,

SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 237 Main Street, Memphis,
UP STAIRS.

F. BACHLY,
Manufacturer of Gentlemen's
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
NO. 341 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENN

E. O. HURD.
COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 49 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Orders solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN BAGGING, TIES
And Plantation supplies Generally,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.
Liberal advances made on consignments to DICKMAN, HILL & CO., New Orleans.

AUCTION.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT AUCTION,
Of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades,
Window Curtains, Trimmings, and
FURNITURE of Every Description.

FROM Common Split bottom Chairs to Solid Rosewood and Mahogany Sets, and from common Hemp Carpet to Royal Medallion and Axminster Carpets.

Having engaged in the manufacture of Furniture at Louisville, Kentucky, I decide to close out my entire stock at once, and will offer the same from day to day until the whole is closed out. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday Morning, 15th inst.

Catalogues of the articles to be sold will be ready early on the day of sale.

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 24 Second street.
W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers. jan11

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS
Near the Town of Bartlett,
ON THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On Saturday, the 8th of February, 1868.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, made to me by R. T. Reaves, Esq., and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 6, pages 3, 5, 58, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following tracts of land, lying in Shelby county, within one mile of the town of Bartlett, and part of the homestead of the late Colonel P. Reaves, Esq., deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot No. 41; thence south 40 chains to its northeast corner; thence east 10 chains 25 links to a stake with a black gum cax and pointers; thence north 40 chains to a stake in the south line of lot No. 2; the nce west 10 chains 25 links to the beginning, containing 42 acres.

PLACE OF SALE—In front of Mr. R. S. Taylor's store, Bartlett, Shelby county.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

TIME OF SALE—Second Saturday in February, 1868, at 10 a. m.

ANDREW J. KELLAR, Trustee.
jan

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

ELEGANT FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
BY A. S. LEVY.

WE will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 61 Shelby street, which, on reserve, the most Elegant Furniture ever offered at auction, consisting of Mahogany Bedroom sets, Rosewood Bedroom sets, Grover & Baker and Thorough Parlor Mirrors, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, etc.

The Furniture is all new and made to order. See Red Flag.

jan A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

Public Sale
OF THE
HOMESTEAD TRACT
OF
GENERAL SAMUEL J. HAYS,
At Jackson, Tennessee.

WE shall, through Messrs. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers, offer at public sale, upon the premises,

On Thursday, 16th Day of January,

The beautiful and valuable Homestead Tract of the late General SAMUEL J. HAYS, containing 1,150 acres of land in and immediately adjacent to the city of Jackson, Tennessee, subdivided into Lots and Tracts, suitable for Residences and small Farms. The Mansion is one of the most elegant and spacious in Tennessee, situated on beautiful and highly cultivated grounds. The advantages of Railroad facilities from the two roads now in operation, to be increased by the Vicksburg and New Orleans Air Line road, passing through Pascagoula and connecting with the Mississippi Central at this point, making it a center of commercial and manufacturing importance which has given rapidity and growth to Jackson over all other cities of the south-by-west health. Jackson is notoriously one of the most attractive cities in the South.

TERMS OF SALE.—Third cash; balance in one and two years with interest secured by trust deeds.

A. J. HAYS,
R. H. HAYS,
MIDDLETON HAYS,
E. H. PARHAM,
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
dec19 Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

700 barrels of Choice Apples,
100 sacks choice Malt,
350 barrels of Choice Peach-blow Potatoes,
500 bales of Hay,
500 bags No. 1 white and black Oats.

Just Received,

JOHN E. MOODY & CO.,
jan 206 Front Street.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by P. C. Meath on the 18th day of December, 1866, and registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, in book 39, page 125 and 126, to secure to W. B. Bothell the payment of a note therein mentioned for Fourteen Thousand Dollars of even date with said deed, and payable twelve months after date, I will sell on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, on

Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of ground, lying and being in the city of Memphis, being part of lot formerly known as No. 1 of the subdivision of the Fenner estate, fronting [illegible] feet on Jefferson street beginning at the east corner of the alley [illegible] feet south of the intersection with the southern boundary of Jefferson; thence with Jefferson street easterly one hundred and fifty-six and one half feet; thence parallel with said alley southwardly one hundred and forty-two feet to the line of lot [illegible] feet and one half feet to the beginning. Redemption waived.

R. F. WALKER, Jr., Trustee.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

I AM desirous of assuming the management of a business, with a view to introducing the ENGLISH SYSTEM; a close, careful and practical management being essentially necessary, in the present depressed state of trade. Having been for years connected with some of the largest importing houses in the country, and having a knowledge of the Memphis trade, I know that a business conducted upon the principles which have resulted in certain wealth elsewhere, will in the same manner insure success here. All communications received in confidence, and any part or remaining business dealt with. Address, "R. W. G." AVALANCHE office. jan8w

The Graham Place
FOR RENT.

THIS beautiful and spacious residence and grounds are offered for rent to an acceptable tenant, for one year from the first January next, possession immediately. Application to be made to COLONEL W. L. DUD, 19 West Court street, or to
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
nov21

AUER & CO.,

TAKE pleasure to announce to their numerous friends and patrons, that they again have opened at
49 NORTH FRONT STREET,
With a large stock of
Flowers, Shrubbery, Bulbs, Seeds,
well adapted to this climate, and raised in their garden, which is near the city on the State line road.

All who wish to decorate their Windows, Gardens and Lawns with Nature's beauties, are invited to call and examine their stock, which is equal to any in this country and will [illegible] at very low Rates.

All plants ordered, whether in bloom or otherwise, will be warranted to be as represented.

All orders for bouquets, laying out of Gardens, and planting Shrubbery or Trees will be promptly attended to.

All orders for Fruit Trees will be accepted and filled from the Rinewood Nursery, which is on the Pigeon House road near the city. jan11

On Consignment

And for sale Low for Cash:

CHOICE CORN, HAY, OATS AND BRAN.
Choice Flour, Meal, Hominy and Grits
Choice Bulk and Mess Pork, Bacon and Lard.
Choice Potatoes, Onions and Apples.
Also, best quality Lime, Cement, Plaster, etc., etc.

At Great Western Produce Depot,
No. 3 Elliott Block.
dec15, W. P. WRIGHT.

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 1, 1868.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, the 6th instant, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Through Mail Train leaves Memphis at ..... 2:00 p.m.
Through Mail Train arrives at Memphis at ..... 1:15 p.m.
Grand Junction Accommodation leaves Memphis at ..... 10:25 a.m.
Grand Junction Accommodation arrives at ..... 5:45 p.m.
Somerville Accommodation leaves Memphis at ..... 5:30 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation leaves Memphis at ..... 4:00 p.m.

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city time.

jan W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Superintendent.

E. J. SANFORD. SAML TOOLE. S. BLOAMMON
SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 237 Main Street, Memphis,
jan11 UP STAIRS.

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No. 49 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Orders solicited.

OLD WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE
Established by Raphael Semmes in 1818.
B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
Irving Block, 254 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ETC.
Import Direct
Martell Brandies, Port, Sherry and Other Wines.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Moet & Chandon's "Green Seal" Champagne.
Yannissee and Westmoreland Whiskey
oct
RICE, STIX & CO.

CLOSING RETAIL DRY GOODS SALE!

Our entire Retail Stock is marked down again in PLAIN FIGURES to insure an early closing out.

RICE, STIX & CO.
jan

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 Promenade Street, Elliott Block, Memphis, Tenn.
W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding &

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : JANUARY 12, 1868

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail Daily	2:30 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
Grand Junction Accommodation	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Somerville Accommodation Daily (Sun- days excepted)	9:45 A.M.	10:35 A.M.
Through Freight	9:45 A.M.	4:00 P.M.

Ticket office, 276 Main, corner South Court street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	4:25 P.M.	4:35 P.M.
Starke Accommodation	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Freight	3:15 P.M.	9:00 A.M.

Express runs daily. Accommodation and Freight daily ex- cept Sunday. Time to New Orleans 18 hours and 55 minutes.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	7:15 A.M.	7:20 A.M.
Night Express	4:1 P.M.	9:20 P.M.
Accommodation—Mode to Hernando	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

Railroad time is minutes faster than city. Ticket office No 267½ Main street. Depot head of Main street.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all other points and West, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile New York, Nashville and all other points South, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all other points, at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee Southern and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch railroads, at 2:40 p.m.

All Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Illinois Central Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, Memphis and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, at 12:45 p.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, REBA & CLUSKEY.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

Elder T. W. Caskey will preach at the Linden street Christian church to-day, at eleven a.m. and seven p.m.

Rev. L. C. Ransom, pastor, will preach at First Cumberland Presbyterian church, Court street, at eleven a.m. and seven p.m. Sunday school at nine a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching in this church to-day, morning and evening, at the usual hours, by the pastor, Rev. A. B. Miller.

MONEY STOLEN.—Theodore Reed and George Harrison were arrested on a charge of stealing a fine set of harness belonging to H. Nelson, from the store of A. Block.

SKATING.—We saw a number of persons coming from skating over at Hopefield. Some of them broke through, and others looked as though the fun was shy.

STARTLING.—Our article of yesterday morning, under this caption, has been called in question, both on the street and through the newspapers. This morning's are no: prepared to enter into the details, but on Tuesday we will fully justify our statements.

HELD TO BAIL.—T. L. Martin was held to bail in the Municipal Court, in $1,000 for carrying concealed weapons, and $1,000 for the assault upon P. T. Hughes, with bonds of $5,000 to keep the peace for one year.

POSTPONED.—The case of Pruitt, arrested on the charge of assaulting and breaking the head of Simmonds, has been deferred, and will come up for examination before Esquire Hall, on Tuesday next at ten o'clock a.m.

TELEGRAMS.—The following telegrams remain uncalled for in the office: Jas. M. Kellogg, Mary Jennings, E. W. Wickersham, J. J. Murphy, Benj. Babb, C. A. Foster, Price & Yeatmen, Mrs. Sophia Gibson, Thos. Leuch, Ben. Richmond and J. L. Shallcross.

SUCCESSFUL.—We learn that Bishop Quintard meets with excellent success, in England, in raising funds to endow the Southern University, located in the Cumberland mountains, near Sewanee station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

MORTUARY.—Dr. Rogers, Secretary of the Board of Health, reports twenty-one as the total number of deaths from all causes, for the week ending, January 11th, classified as follows: Whites, ten; negroes, eleven, females, ten; males, eleven; total, twenty-one.

We direct attention to the announcement of John Mastin, as a candidate for County Register, subject to the action of a Conservative convention. We have known Colonel Martin long and well. He will make a good officer, and never swerves in devotion to principle.

UNFAITHFUL OFFICIALS.—There has been an arrest at Vicksburg of Settle, Assessor, and Morry and Conner, Deputy Collectors, who are charged with issuing permits for untaxed cotton, and dividing the profits.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE.—The officers nominated by the Mayor last night, and confirmed by the Board, are unexceptionable. The only contest was for City Inspector, on which several ballots were had, when the Mayor addressed the Board, and having renominated J. H. Cash, Esq., he was confirmed. The remarks of the Mayor were feeling, and had a decided effect.

PERSECUTION!—We learn that Mr. Harrell, of Cairo, to whom Judge Hunter has been long indebted for house rent, and which he liquidated by coming away, has determined to bring, or has ordered suit to be brought for the same. Is not this persecution, to send a man's or woman's debts after him for collection?

PERSONAL.—The return to the city of Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the First Baptist church, will be hailed with gratification by his congregation, to whom he will expound the gospel, this morning and evening at the usual hours.

Major F. A. Davis, of the 2d United States Infantry, is at the Overton. He has been assigned to the command of this post.

A NEW ORDER.—A new Hebrew order is to be instituted in this city, and for that purpose Mr. Biesenfeld, of Louisville, Kentucky, R. W. G. M. of the I. O. Brith Abraham of the United States, and H. Hassaney, of Nashville, Tennessee, G. I. for this district, of the same order, are now here. The Lodge will be opened and the ceremonies of inauguration take place to-morrow, Monday, the 13th instant.

STOLEN.—The horse thieves are still about, as the frequent record of their depredations will fully attest. On the 10th they paid a visit to Mr. Rich, Maintesta, and spirited away his dark brown mare. The thief is unknown, but he ought to be caught. Tom Smith and Joe Vandyke, to show that mules can be moved as well as horses, relieved C. N. Crowley and Ben. Dudley of three mules from the alley between Overton and Jackson streets.

JOE LOCKE, in the AVALANCHE building, has, with an energy characteristic of himself, made such arrangements that he facilities for supplying his friends with the latest news are unexcelled. He has on his counters this morning the Waverley Magazine, Albion, Wilkes' Spirit, New York Clipper, Harper's Bazar, LaCrosse Democrat, Chimney Corner, Saturday Night, London News (with a picture), Peterson's Magazine, and Ballou's Monthly. He has also a splendid stock of novels, stationery, and almost everything which is usually found in an establishment of this description.

THE LOST FOUND.—The young girl, Lizzie Perkins, who was a short time since enticed away from her parents, a few miles from the city, with which abduction a negro woman, named Clarissa Jones or Matthews, was charged, was arrested yesterday in Cincinnati, flying with a negro. The Chief of Police of that city telegraphed to Colonel Beaumont to know what should be done with her. We have not learned what answer was given, but presume that the parents, who live at or near White's Station, will take steps "to call the wanderer home," and endeavor to reclaim one who at so early an age has elected such a life of degradation.

CALL FOR A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.—The Conservatives of the different civil districts composing the county of Shelby are requested to appoint their delegates to meet in general convention at Greenlaw Opera House, in this city, on Saturday, 25th January instant, twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating proper candidates for county offices to be elected in March ensuing, comprising the Sheriffalty, Clerkship of Common Law and Criminal Courts, County Register, Chancellor, &c. By order of the Executive Committee of Shelby county.

J. M. KEATING, Secretary.

MEMPHIS, January 11, 1868.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—Last evening the theater was literally jammed to witness Mr. Booth's Richard III. It was decidedly the largest house of the season, or perhaps ever assembled in the theater. The performance of Mr. Booth was great. The mantle of his father has fallen upon him. He was just the crooked-back tyrant that Shakespeare drew. There was nothing wanting to complete the portrait from first to last. The other characters were well distributed and conscientiously representated. To-morrow evening Mr. Booth will appear as Hamlet, and we may safely predict another jam—we cannot say an improvement on the house of last night, for we cannot see how that could be possible.

THE MATINEE AT THE NEW MEMPHIS.—The Lady of Lyons yesterday drew out quite a number of ladies and some gentlemen to attend the matinée. The play was exceedingly well performed, Mr. Edwin Booth appearing as Claude and Miss Mc-Vicker as Pauline. It was expected that Mr. Booth would personate the part of the gardener's son to perfection, yet the proud Lady of Lyons fully divided with him the appreciation of the audience, and obtained quite as much applause. In the cottage scene, when the chest that had been previously spoken of, is discovered, she evinced all the varied emotions and conflicting feelings in an admirable manner. And in the last scene of all, when her agony was exceedingly well portrayed. During love, that has followed the wanderer with tears and prayers through lonely vigils, is poured into delighted ears, there was true pathos in her voice, and heaven-sent agony at the heart. Altogether the play was well performed, and backneyed as it is, the audience seemed exceedingly gratified with the representation.

STRAW BAIL.—The card of Esquire Hall, relative to the loose manner in which business is done by the Criminal and Municipal Courts, and the disgraceful arrangements that have obtained under that practice, deserves more attention than it apparently has received. Perhaps the trouble and expense to the county of a recent "contempt" case have interfered to silence which otherwise might have been broken. But it would be a burning shame, which might spring up in a blaze one of these days, if we were to neglect to mention the fact that the criminal Judge, whose dignity is of such tender nature it panoplies itself with legal armor and the most despotic usurpations, and spills starts at shadows, continues to do a large business on a small scale in the way of taking bail that is not worth a straw. His (or her) heart must be exceedingly like his head is supposed to be—of the consistency of mush—if the layers on our streets after a thaw, as he seems unwilling that offenders shall undergo investigation before a tribunal. His last exercise of authority was taking bail (we could not find the name) on the bond of a person who had not been two weeks out of jail!

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At an adjourned meeting, held last evening, called for the purpose of receiving nominations from his Honor, Mayor Leftwich, and filling city offices by election, and for other business, the following business was transacted:

Alderman Swayne occupied the chair. The roll being called, the following Aldermen were present: Powers, Glancy, Johnson, Joyce, Wickersham, Black, Brown, Cartwright, Hoist, O'Donnell, Ruffin, Cicalla, Lemon, Renner, Passmore, Moffett, McDavitt, Peck and Ellis.

Alderman Swayne, as presiding officer, announced that the Board was ready to transact business.

Alderman McDavitt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That one keeper be selected to take charge of both Market and Auction squares—whose duties may be defined by the Board, as they may deem expedient. Carried.

Alderman McDavitt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the salary of the Secretary of this Board, as heretofore fixed, be and the same is hereby set aside.

Carried.

Alderman McDavitt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance creating a Secretary to the Board of Health be and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolution withdrawn.

Alderman Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Bonds, offered an amendment to the ordinance regulating bonds of officers. Carried.

The original resolution of Alderman McDavitt was finally carried.

Alderman Johnson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the office of Purveyor be abolished.

Passed on second reading.

The Chair announced the Board ready to receive nominations from the Mayor for city officers.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for Controller: R. D. Baugh—ayes, 14; noes, 4; Lofland, 1; Park, 1. Mr. Baugh was declared elected Controller.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for Recorder: L. R. Richards—ayes, 20. Mr. Richards was declared elected Register.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for Treasurer: William H. Bridges—ayes, 19; Bright, 1. Mr. Bridges was declared elected Treasurer.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for City Attorney: R. J. Morgan—ayes, 20. Mr. Morgan was declared elected City Attorney.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for City Engineer: J. H. Humphreys—ayes, 17; Foster, 1; Kenney, 1; no, 1. Mr. Humphreys was declared elected City Engineer.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for Chief of the Fire Department: William Kehoe—ayes, 18; no, 1; Waldraven, 1. Mr. Kehoe was declared elected Chief of the Fire Department.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for North Memphis Marketmaster: Peter Connelly—ayes, 13; noes, 5; Arata, 1; Joyce, 1. Mr. Connelly having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for South Memphis Marketmaster: C. Bonner—ayes, 12; noes, 5; Dutlinger, 1; Losgna, 1; O'Conner, 1. Mr. Bonner having received a majority of votes cast was declared elected.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for the office of City Inspector: Frank Cayarre—ayes, 10; noes, 5; Green, 3; Burke, 1; Kiernan, 1.

No election being had, the following nomination was made by the Mayor, for the office of Lumber Inspector: Martin Bohlen.—The vote of the Board was as follows—ayes, 18; nays, 2. Martin Bohlen having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected to the office of Lumber Inspector.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor, for the office of keeper of Court Square: Edward Keating—ayes, 20.

Edward Keating having received a majority of the votes cast by the Board, was declared duly elected to the office of Keeper of Court Square.

The following nomination was sent in by the Mayor for the office of Keeper of Market and Auction Squares: John C. Kangers—Assent, 17; nonassent, 1; Turner, 2.

John C. Kangers having received a majority of the votes cast by the Board, was declared duly elected to the office of Keeper of Market and Auction Squares.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for the office of Sergeant-at-arms: Charles Smith—ayes, 17; Schoolcs, 2. Charles Smith, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Sergeant-at-arms.

The following nomination was made by the Mayor for the office of dredge-boat keeper: John Harvey—ayes, 17; noes, 3. John Harvey was declared elected. Owing to the office of dredge-boat keeper, he having received a majority of the votes cast.

The following nomination was made for the office of City Inspector, this being the second ballot: Edward Kiernan—ayes, 6; noes, 5; Green, 4; Capers, 4; Humphreys, 1.

No election as yet being had, a fifth ballot became necessary, and his Honor, the Mayor, sent in the following nomination: Joseph H. Cash—Ayes, 8; noes, 6; Capers, 6; Green, 1; Burke, 1; W. E. Green, 1, which resulted like the others, in no election.

At this stage of the proceeding, Mayor Leftwich addressed the Board upon the subject of nominations and rejections of the same, and closed an animated speech with leaving the matter in the hands of the Board.

Alderman Powers moved that the Mayor be requested to make another nomination, which motion was carried.

The Mayor nominated, again, Joseph H. Cash—ayes, 11; noes, 9; Burke, 1; Capers, 1; Green, 1.

Joseph H. Cash, having received a majority of the votes cast by the Board on this, the sixth ballot, was declared duly elected to the office of City Inspector.

Alderman Passmore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee, with the City Attorney, investigate the contract between the city and the Merchant's National Bank, etc., and report at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

Alderman Passmore offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested not to issue any more city scrip after the passage of this resolution until the Finance Committee report some system of cancelling said scrip more secure than the present one. Carried.

Alderman McDavitt offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three, together with Mr. Holst, be appointed to gather up the perishable property belonging to the city, and have the same sold at an auction house for city account.

Alderman Glancy wished to amend by referring the same to a special committee of one from each ward, which amendment was lost.

Alderman Johnson offered an amendment, to refer the same to the Improvement Committee. Carried.

Alderman Moffott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any city officer who permits the duties of his office to be performed by a deputy, without giving said business his personal supervision, be removed from office by the Mayor."

Carried.

The committee reported in favor of accepting the bond as given by J. H. Bowen and Robert Good, and asked that those tendered by J. H. Helm and J. L. Chandler be refused. Carried.

Mayor Leftwich informed the Board that he had received a letter in the city for some time, and asked that Alderman McDavitt be appointed Mayor protem. Agreed to, and leave of absence for two weeks granted to the Mayor.

Alderman Johnson presented the petition of Mrs. Zimmerman, for leave to erect a frame kitchen on the premises No. 178 Main street. Referred to the proper Committee.

Alderman Glancy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That an appropriation of $1,000 be made for the present month, for the benefit of the poor of the city.

The motion of Alderman Wickersham, to refer to Finance Committee, was lost.

The original resolution was amended to read $500 instead of $1,000.

Considerable discussion took place as to this resolution—the discussion seeming to be, "what shall we do with it," until at last, on motion of Alderman Wickersham, it was referred to a special committee of one from each ward.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee: Johnson, Black, Brown, Holst, Cicalla, Renner, Passmore, McDavitt, Ellis and Powers.

Alderman Passmore offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That all applicants for admission into the city hospitals must have a certificate from the Mayor or Board of Health."

Carried.

The proposition for hospital stores by Dr. Keller met with considerable opposition, and was generally discussed and ventilated, but was finally carried.

Several unimportant resolutions were carried, when, upon motion of Alderman Moffett, an adjournment was had to the next regular meeting, on Tuesday week.

THE DYERSBURG TRAGEDY.—The following version of this fatal affray, noticed in our columns yesterday, is somewhat different. The Duncan who was killed is said to have committed a murder in Hardin county about a year ago, and $1,000 was offered for his apprehension. Sheriff Tarkington had received a warrant for his arrest, and Duncan, learning that fact, determined to resist it. The attempt was made, when he refused to submit, and attempted to draw a pistol from his belt. Tarkington and his son (his deputy) drew their weapons, and killed Duncan's son. As George Tarkington was in the act of firing at Duncan, young Duncan shot George in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. After he was shot, George Tarkington fired twice at old Duncan, both balls taking effect. He then fired at young Duncan, wounding him. After firing the last shot he fell and expired. Sheriff Tarkington, in handling a pistol, shot off his own thumb. Duncan's wounds were thought to be mortal. The son, when wounded, dropped to the ground as if dead, and watching his opportunity, jumped up and escaped. Both he and his father were regarded as desperate characters.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—At the session of the Board on the 10th, the ferry license of S. B. Hanna was reduced to one hundred dollars, and it must be paid in ten days.

Robt L. Duke was appointed overseer in place of Joseph Brooks, and part of his line of road transferred to the district of J. M. Woodson.

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The Board then adjourned until Monday, the 13th instant.

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THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* Meets on next Monday, pursuant to adjournment. The AVALANCHE contempt case comes up for final hearing on that day.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.* Monday next will be motion day. In the peace warrant case sworn out by P. T. Hughes against T. L. Martin, Judge Waldran bound the defendant over to keep the peace for one year, in the sum of $5,000; to answer the charge of assault $1,000, and to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons $1,000.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—The cases set for trial on Monday, January 13, 1868, are:

782 Glenn vs Herring.
783 McKinney & Co. vs Filkins.
784 Mooney et al vs Winters.
785 Taylor vs Jackson Insurance company.
786 Miller vs Isaacs et al.
787 Flynn vs Hofman.
788 McDonald vs Grainger.
789 Harrison vs Grainger.
770 Bowyer vs Mitchell et al.
771 Wilson, by &c. vs (fixed, vs Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company).
710 Shord & Co vs Saint.
711 Scanlan vs Scott, Taylor & Co.

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READ THIS!—Have you been an officer, soldier or sailor in the United States service? You are doubtless entitled to arrears, bounty, or prize money.

Have you been disabled in the United States service? You are entitled to a pension.

Have you lost a father, brother, husband or son in the United States service? You are entitled to arrears, bounty or pension on account of their services.

We are authorized agents to prosecute these claims, and have, during the past two years, collected over $750,000 for our clients.

Planters having discharged soldiers on their places, should see that their claims are perfected at once, as it will bring thousands of dollars into the country.

MOYERS & DERRICK,
United States Claim Agents.
Office: No. 46 North Court street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

The weather yesterday was moderate. The river is still rising at the rate of a foot in every twenty-four hours. The Ohio is rising from Cincinnati down, with fifteen feet water on the falls. Navigation between St. Louis and Cairo is closed, on account of the ice. A heavy gorge is reported in the river at Dogtooth bend. White river is stationary, with seven feet to Augusta. The Arkansas is on a stand, with thirty inches in the channel at Little Rock. Red river is rising slowly, with thirty inches at Shreveport.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Richmond, New Orleans.
" B. L. Hodge, New Orleans.
" Virginia, St. Louis.
" Silver Moon, Cincinnati.
" Guidon, Little Rock.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Richmond, Louisville.
" Louisville, Cincinnati.
" Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
" Virginia, New Orleans.
" Vicksburg, New Orleans.
" Liberty, White river.
" Countess, New Madrid.

IN PORT.

B. L. Hodge, Des Arc, Guidon, Silver Moon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the levee yesterday was more active than any day this week. The weather was moderate, and all the wharf rats who deserted the levee during the cold spell made their exits from their holes. Their presence, with the discharging and receiving of several boats in port, gave the wharf a busy aspect.

STEAMER NORMAN SUNK IN WHITE RIVER.—The Louisville and White river packet Norman, which left here last week, bound for Jacksonport, with one hundred and fifty tons of freight, struck an old wreck near Grand Glaize, on Tuesday, and sunk in five feet water. She lays straight, and if the river does not rise very soon can be easily raised. She was owned by Messrs. Varbie and May, of Louisville, and insured in that city for twelve thousand dollars. This makes the third boat of the so-called Louisville line lost in White river the past two seasons.

The Richmond arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning with the best passenger trip of the season and six hundred tons of sugar and molasses. She added here seven hundred and fifty bales of cotton, and cleared for Louisville at seven p.m.

The Louisville left at eight p.m. for Louisville with one thousand bales of cotton and three hundred tons of groceries.

The Silver Spray passed up from New Orleans last evening for Cincinnati with three hundred and fifty tons of sugar and molasses. She received here two hundred and eighty-five bales of cotton.

The Vicksburg cleared for New Orleans with 1,600 bales cotton and a good passenger trip.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—Captain Ben. Johnson, of St. Louis, in the spring of 1862, sold to parties here the steamer Lelia for $12,000 in gold, and took passage on the steamer Kentucky for St. Louis. The Confederate Government, at that time, prohibited gold from being taken out of the city to go North, and learning of the Captain's gold the committee took it from him and gave him drafts on the Treasury at Richmond, which he cashed. Pursues several prominent men of that committee for the amount, with interest and damages, the total claim being $100,000. The case will no doubt be decided in the United States circuit court here before it is decided.

The river is gorged with ice between Cairo and St. Louis, and navigation between those two points are suspended.

At Pittsburg on Tuesday there were twenty-one tow boats, all preparing to make another run with coal.

Navigation in Wabasha creek is very precarious. The steamers Olivia Sullivan and J. P. Webb, a few days ago, had their hulls pierced by the stumps and rocks that abound in that God forsaken channel.

The new steamer Belle Lee was to have left Louisville last evening for New Orleans.

The Nick Longworth, Southerner and Pauline Carroll are due from the Ohio en route for New Orleans.

The St. Patrick, Captain Lee Finney, will be in port Monday to receive for Evansville, and leaves on Tuesday.

Captain Ike Whittaker is still in the city prospecting.

The Commercial, Captain Ashford, is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet. She will be in port Monday morning to receive.

The B. L. Hodge, Captain Montgomery, is receiving at the wharf for New Orleans and the bends, and leaves on Tuesday at five p.m. Messrs. Johnson and Green are her clerks.

Milt Harry has been promoted to the chief clerkship of the Liberty No. 2. Captain Morton, who has filled the position so honorably for the past several months, will remain on shore at Little Rock.

The Silver Moon arrived from Cincinnati last evening with a fair cargo of western products. She is receiving for a return trip, and leaves on Tuesday at five p.m. Captain Ben Merrifield commands, with Captain Lawrance Carter in the office.

The Virginia passed down yesterday for New Orleans with a light trip.

The Liberty No. 2 got off for White river with a splendid trip.

The Des Arc goes out next Thursday, and continues as a Thursday packet in the White river trade.

The Guidon, Captain Barry, arrived from Little Rock yesterday with 345 bales of cotton. She is receiving for a return trip, and will leave on Tuesday. She is the regular United States mail packet. Messrs. King and Patterson are her clerks.

John Sullivan, one of the clerks of the Henry Ames, arrived yesterday from New Orleans. John says the Ames is repaired and in good order again, and will leave New Orleans on Wednesday for Memphis, and leave here Wednesday week for New Orleans.

Captain Morgan Bateman has resigned the commandership of the unfortunate J. P. Perry.

The St. Mary has entered the New Orleans and White river trade.

The Bismark, a new steam flonter built at St. Louis, has been receiving and reshipping a cargo for the South all the year round, and finally put upon the Virginia some eighty tons, her last consignment, and has gone to the shades of retirement.

The Southerner, Captain Mason, will leave the wharf to-morrow at five p.m., for New Orleans. Messrs. Clay Rice and Alex Stewart are her clerks.

The latest news from other ports will be found in our telegraph columns.

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IMPORTANT SUIT.—Captain Ben. Johnson, of St. Louis, in the spring of 1862, sold to parties here the steamer Lelia for $12,000 in gold, and took passage on the steamer Kentucky for St. Louis. The Confederate Government, at that time, prohibited gold from being taken out of the city to go North, and learning of the Captain's gold the committee took it from him and gave him drafts on the Treasury at Richmond, which he cashed. Pursues several prominent men of that committee for the amount, with interest and damages, the total claim being $100,000. The case will no doubt be decided in the United States circuit court here before it is decided.

The river is gorged with ice between Cairo and St. Louis, and navigation between those two points are suspended.

At Pittsburg on Tuesday there were twenty-one tow boats, all preparing to make another run with coal.

Navigation in Wabasha creek is very precarious. The steamers Olivia Sullivan and J. P. Webb, a few days ago, had their hulls pierced by the stumps and rocks that abound in that God forsaken channel.

The new steamer Belle Lee was

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...WAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
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...ning Building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

"IN MEMORIAM."

BY FATHER RYAN.

...nan (Georgia) News:
...ubmitted to Rev. A. J. Ryan, the gifted ...or a manuscript copy of the lines ... his brother, a Confederate soldier, ... the battlefields of Kentucky, ...ther Ryan's introduction to ...chillingly pathetic and elo... ...ed by the audience attent... ...sive silence. The speaker ... ...her, at the breaking out of ... ...n for advice regarding ...im to their mother, to ...rote an appeal. Like ...told him to go and ... He died under ... ...speaker would rather ...ver hold those words of ... ...of Kentucky, in a ... a down trodden ... The lines cannot be read without emotion ... any capable of appreciating the sentiments so ...gnantly expressed:

IN MEMORIAM—D. J. R.

...These fair clustering, feather-sleeping
...Flowers that the night are weeping—
...Are not more pure and more adorning
...Than tears of love for one we're mourning.
...When the beautiful and the tender
...Are taken from us in their splendor,
...We will win the day or die.

...And they were ill—united—
...Their hearts by fate's decree plighted,
...Made them brave and made them braver;
...Their swords were keen—their cause was holy—
...They go to battle—God be with them!
...We will win the day or die.

...Many a heart was lonely lying
...Many a cheek was pale with sighing,
...Many were dead and many waiting;
...Many to the—God be with them!
...We will win the day or die.

...When the battle's fought and ended,
...When the foe has fled or bended,
...When the dead are all forgiven,
...When the—God be with them!
...We will win the day or die.

...Then the weary, wearily
...Wrapped in mantles on their slain all!
...Lying lowly—
...Rested in silence deep and holy!
...Not a sound was drawing,
...And the line of fire was glowing,
...Where the picket-fires were flaming;
...Where the moon grew white and whiter,
...And the eyes grew bright and brighter—
...Like infant dreaming,
...Or the sword beside him gleaming;
...For the hand in life that grasped it,
...Death—still fondly clasped it.
...Some his comrades found him lying,
...Shape of fear and deed defying;
...Some found there bent weeping,
...Some—the Sabbath-stars shone 'round him—
...Some—they told him down to sculpt—
...And the next day's sun and splendor
...Flashed upon my brother's tomb.

...Here the woods like banners bending,
...Crossed in glory and in gloom—
...There, when that cool night was sending,
...Where the stars now flat descending—
...With the stars and shadows o'er him—
...Some—they told him down to sculpt—
...And the next day's sun and splendor
...Flashed upon my brother's tomb.

THE BELLE OF SENOC.

At the foot of a beautiful range of mountains, or rather hills, in the southern part of England, is a little village, composed almost exclusively of fishermen's huts, scattered here and there in irregular order. Back from the brow of a steep declivity, looking down almost perpendicular upon the water, sits a snug little hut, built many years before by old Dan Benson. Old Dan was now dead, but the hut was still retained by his two sons, Sandy and Tom, since grown, to be young men, who easily supported themselves by fishing in the bay near their little home. Sandy was passionate, sensitive and inclined to be suspicious, while Tom was open, frank and full of brotherly love.

About two weeks after the time of which we now speak, quite an excitement had been occasioned in the village by the appearance of the daughter of one of the old fishermen, who, by some means never fully known, had been by a competency left to her and sent his only daughter to a ladies' seminary, to get an education, which would, in the course of time, enable her to take a better position in society. She was tall and graceful, and while the humble fishermen's sons loved her, they admired her differently for her tastes, her knowledge, her wealth, all convinced them that she would never condescend to be the wife of a fisherman.

Ella—for that was her name—seldom appeared in public, only when she sailed in her little boat with her father upon the bay, and while such was the greatest delight. In one of these little excursions she had attempted to go alone, but far out upon the bay a storm arose that rendered her situation somewhat perilous. In this emergency Sandy, who was near by in his larger boat, proffered his assistance. Of course, under the circumstances, he was accepted, and by this incident Ella and Sandy were made acquainted. She, with a woman's curiosity, desired to visit Sandy's home, and was there introduced to Tom. She was immediately struck with his gentlemanly, unaffected manner, and afterward would sometimes call with her old father, and rest at their little door. Sandy was now desperately in love with Ella, "the bell of the Senoc," as she was called, and frequently gained the privilege of sailing with her and her father upon the waters of the bay. Ella herself began to look upon Sandy and his brother in a different manner, and saw much in them which she could admire.

One evening Sandy returned to his hut after a pleasant sail with Ella and her father, and by his excited manner immediately attracted the attention of his brother, who, suspecting the cause, said nothing, but went about preparing their evening meal. Before they retired Sandy declared that "the more he saw of Bella the more he loved her."

"To-day," said he, "she was very kind to me, and, Tom, I really believe that she begins to love me."

Tom said nothing. He, too, loved her, but he thought, with a sigh, "If Ella loves Sandy, I am willing; I won't stand in their way."

Late one afternoon, while Tom and Sandy were mending their nets, Tom suddenly stopped.

"Hist!" said he, "didn't you hear a cry?"

"No. Did you?" answered Sandy.

"Yes; I thought I heard some one shouting for help. I'll go down and see what it is."

"I guess it is nothing but the wind," said Sandy.

So Tom took up his hat, and holding it so that the rough wind would not blow it off, he went down to the beach, and there, away out, struggling in her little boat to make a landing, was Ella, every wave threatening to overturn the frail craft. She was in imminent danger. Tom instantly ran to a boat lying on the beach, and quickly pushing it off, was soon far out on the waters. As he drew near to Ella, the wind became more boisterous, and as Tom drew still nearer, Ella rose to grasp the bow of his boat, but a sudden gust of wind caused her to lose her balance—the boat careened, and throwing her weight on the half-sunken side, it keeled completely over, and she was instantly struggling in the water. She sank! Tom plunged wildly into the surging waves, and grasping her arm, brought her again to the surface, apparently lifeless. He cnafed her hands, bringing renewed action and warmth to her system. She soon opened her blue eyes, and smiled the thanks she could not audibly express. As soon as Tom reached the shore, he bore her to his hut, bidding her to occupy the chamber of his mother, and prepared her some warm herb tea, which soon revived her. Sandy was also assiduous in his attentions. When her father, full of anxiety concerning her, appeared to take her home, she smiled so sweetly and thanked Tom so sincerely, that the envy and jealousy of Sandy were subdued, and compressing his lips, with evil thoughts rankling in his breast, he turned away and climbed into the attic. He looked out of the window, and here a new torment awaited him, for Tom was getting into the light conveyance and going home with Ella and her father. Muttering a dark threat, Sandy turned from the window.

"'Tis a plot—a mean plot that Tom has laid. He knows that I love her! Oh! he knows that he can trifle with me! He has driven away! But I'll be revenged!" I

...a large billet of wood tightly,

and descending from the garret walked quickly away, and hid behind a cliff near the road. Here he awaited, muttering curses as if he were a madman. Anon the tears would flow from his wild eyes, and then grasping the billet, he would shake it with a smothered laugh, so suggestive of desperation, that it would chill the blood of the boldest.

At length Tom is seen walking down the road on his way home. He is smiling, and seems to be thinking of some pleasant anticipations, with his head bent to the wind. He passes the cliff where, with dilated eyes and an eager countenance, Sandy crouches, tightly grasping his club! He passes. Sandy springs up, and dealing him one powerful blow, falls him to the earth; then excitedly he flings away the club, and grasping the lifeless body of Tom, he drags him to the top of the cliff, and hurls him headlong down into the deep tossing water—he falls with a heavy plunge, and Sandy, turning towards the dark spot, smiles a ghastly smile, and then his face blanches; he seems to be awaking from his mad frenzy, as with a frightened gaze he looks around, and then with lightened speed rushes to his hut, throws himself upon the couch in his little chamber in agony, crying, "Oh, God! I've killed him!" He rocks to and fro in a wild frenzy of grief. Soon the tears begin to fall; somewhat relieved by these burning tokens of grief, and wearied in body and soul, he falls into a troubled slumber, muttering in his dreams of the sad fate of his brother.

The next day Sandy dared not go forth from his cottage, and for three days and nights he did, not leave his door, until at length hunger drove him forth. He met Ella, told her that his brother had gone upon a long journey very unexpectedly, and he did not know when he would return. The next he turned his head, and the hot scalding tears poured down his sunburnt face.

The news of Tom's disappearance soon spread abroad, but as Tom and Sandy loved each other with the deepest love, none suspected the horrible truth.

About five years after this time, a stranger arrived in the village. He frequently sailed about upon the bay, and was soon found to be quite a favorite with the Belle of Senoc. None knew who he was. Sandy had seen him, but there was always something about the look of the stranger that caused Sandy to shun him. At length, one day when Sandy went to get his boat, he saw the stranger out upon the waters drawing near to where he was standing. Sandy could not bear the gaze of the young man, so he sadly turned and walked toward his deserted home. Again, late in the afternoon, when he returned from fishing out on the bay, unexpectedly met the stranger upon the shore. They looked at each other for a brief moment, when Sandy, fearing that by some means the young man knew the truth, he, conscience troubled, turned and flew to his cottage as the deer flies from the huntsman. When he reached his little dreary home he closed the door, bolted the windows, and in a frenzy of excitement, flung himself upon his couch. Standing up he wildly cried:

"What if he knows of my brother? Why does he follow me? Oh! my brother! my brother!" And, groaning in the bitterness of his remorse, he lay upon the couch until midnight. His agony seemed to increase, until at last, starting from his couch, he gave one shriek, and filled with a sudden madness, he tore open his door, and ran down the path toward the fatal cliff from whence his brother had been hurled. As he rushed toward the spot he cried, "Oh! my brother! Tom! Tom! I'll go down in the dark, cold water to you, and I'll ask you to forgive me." At length he stood near the edge of the cliff, and wildly gazing upon the dark waters below, seemed to be spell bound to the spot—then lifting his arms on high, he turned toward the projecting point, and preparing to jump, he bent his knees for the fatal leap. But suddenly a firm hand grasped his collar, and drew him with an irresistible power from the cliff. Sandy turned to see who the intruder was.

"Great God!" he gasped; "the stranger!"

The stranger tenderly laid him on the swarth, and hastened to bring some water in his cap to bathe his brow. Sandy soon recovered.

"Why do you follow me?" he said. "Have I ever wronged you?"

"Sandy!"

That one word was enough. He gazed but for an instant upon the face of the stranger, and cried:

"My brother! My Tom!"

It was all he could say. He attempted to clasp his brother's neck, but failed in the attempt.

Tenderly Tom leaned over his prostrate body, and chafed the bronzed hands of his long lost brother.

When Sandy revived he begged Tom's forgiveness. He confessed all, and pleaded with deep importunity to be forgiven. His brother clasped him in his arms.

"Sandy, I forgive you. Come to our little home, and I'll tell you all."

He gently led his brother to his little hut, and then in the darkness, sitting on the old couch, he told Sandy the whole story.

"After I rescued Ella I thought it might be rather mean in me to take advantage of that fact, to claim her love. I loved her, Sandy, but I knew that you had loved her first, and I a scame down the road that night, I resolved that I would not stand in your way. While I was thinking of this I heard a footstep and I knew it was yours, but before I could speak, I was left in painful darkness, and all was blank. When I revived I found myself struggling in the bay, and instantly comprehending the cause of my situation, I resolved that you should never see my face again. I traveled far away to Australia, and there in Melbourne I sought and received a situation as porter in a large store. Since then I have risen to be a partner with my old employer's son, and, Sandy, I am worth ten thousand pounds! While I was away I wanted to return and see you, and at length I could not bear to stay so long from you; so I came here. I stayed around at first to see if you wished my return. I saw Ella and loved her again; and when I found that you led a hermit's life here, I sought her hand, and I've gained it. To-night, when we met upon the shore, I thought I would follow you to your home and see how you spent your time, and whether you thought of me. I stayed there listening to your grief for me, until I thought you would go mad. When you rushed out, I followed; but you ran so fast that I could not keep up. I strained every nerve, however, and reached you just in time. And now, Sandy, you ask me to forgive you?"

Sandy pleaded with his eyes.

"I will be told you that I am now wealthy; that I am soon to be married, and then, Sandy, you shall come and live with me; and I say to you as Joseph said to his brethren, "Now, therefore, be not grieved nor angry with yourself, for God did send me before you to preserve life." —Carl Noxon.

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In every county in the United States for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Liberal inducements to active and reliable men.
J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,
Agents for the United States.

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Obion, Henry and Hardeman counties, Tennessee, and Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc and Yalobusha counties, Mississippi, are open to agency for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Apply immediately to
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The popular candidate for municipal honors, says butter is made at his house in less than five (5) minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. W. B. Waldran, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Memphis and Little Rock railroad, uses the FINLEY DASHER. Ask him if he can now afford to do without it? Dr. J. Y. Cummings says butter is obtained at his house in from three to five minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. Go and get one and try it yourself. Price $3. cash.
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Of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS and try it. If not fully up to representation, return it and get your Three Dollars.
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The genial "Charlie" Morris. He says the FINLEY CHURN DASHER beats everything in Arkansas. John M. Woodson, of Germantown, is astonishing and delighting the good housekeepers of his neighborhood with the marvelous work of the DASHER. Can't please your wife and daughters better than by adding a DASHER to your household inventory. Only $3 00. Agents wanted everywhere.
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(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it does not perform all we promise for it, return and get your money again.
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And "Goshen" housekeepers and dairymen pronounce the FINLEY CHURN DASHER the best churning implement yet seen. Try it yourself, and you will be fully convinced Retail at $3 00.
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Of Virginia, has a FINLEY DASHER. Colonel Nath Adams, Stanwood Depot, uses FINLEY DASHER. Colonel J. J. Fackler, of Huntsville, Alabama, uses FINLEY DASHER. C. F. Wiechell, of Cincinnati, says nothing equal to the DASHER. Mrs. A. D. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., uses one of the DASHERS. Colonel N. K. Strong, of Dixon, Illinois, pronounces the DASHER a success. Dr. J. M. Owen, of Russellville, Kentucky, says it can't be beat. The venerable editor of the Jackson Whig, W. W. Oates, does not hesitate to recommend the DASHER in highest terms. And so will any other individual who will try it. Retail price, $3 00. Exclusive agencies and good terms to the right sort of men with a small capital. Call upon or write to
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Of men can get most favorable agencies for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland and California. Exclusive county agencies in almost every State in the Union. Good business pluck and perseverance, with a hundred or more dollars cash capital, will make MORE MONEY with one or more good counties in sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER than many "overshadowing establishments" with their thousands of capital. If you don't understand this declaration, call and be convinced
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Fathers and Sons

Who have toiled all the year long for the "voter" and the tax gatherer, can, with LESS LABOR, with MORE PLEASURE, and with cash capital to the value of one good mule, drive a lucrative business, without rent, insurance, burglar safes, accompanies, indorsements, or open accounts, by calling upon the Agents of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, 321 Main street, Memphis.
J. A. CAMERON & CO.

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Uses one of the FINLEY DASHERS—so do Captain H. H. Potter, Captain Joseph Lesser, Judge Archibald Wright, Major M. J. Wicks, Newton Ford, Esq., S. B. Barnes, Esq., H. A. Montgomery, Esq., Dr. A. Burleson, Morris L. Webb, Esq., and hundreds of others. They are sold at $3 00 retail cash, and guaranteed.
J. A. CAMERON & CO.

A Cash Remittance of $3,

Or an order "C. O. D." by Express, will obtain one of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS, shipped to any part of the United States. Send for Circular and testimonials.
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Have on hand
A Large Stock of Old Whiskies.
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NO material which has ever been discovered has effected greater benefits in the household economy than

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It is a labor saving invention as well as an invaluable remedy in scurvy, scald head, eruptions of the skin and piles. Painters it will remove from the head, the most whitened and cleansest plaze and jewelry cleaned, stains effectually removed from marble, furniture, of glass, paint, varnish and the material. It is a great saving of time and labor in washing clothes. It is the only soap which will wash flannels without the ease of cotton or linen without fulling or shrinking. All other important objects can be effected without injury to the skin or the most delicate fabric. It possesses no deleterious qualities whatever, and is changed to purple when a soap which possesses so many valuable properties, and which is so innocuous and safe. It is the result of years of study and competition in any part of the world. It has become a necessity in Memphis, and the use is rapidly spreading throughout the south, and eventually will extend over the Yankee States, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Manufactured solely by C. F. McGILSEY, Memphis, Tenn., and can soon be found at any respectable family grocery or dealers store. The proprietor is determined that its manufactures shall keep pace with the rapidly extending demand for its use

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By J. MERRITT, President.

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